

vince them that I was an American citizen. Getting back in France I was arrested for the third time and again sentenced to death. I persuaded the officials to send me to Paris where I was sure I could prove my identity.

"While I was being marched through the streets of Paris I saw

Miss Florence Lacase, with whom I used to go to school in California. We recognized each other and it was due to her efforts that I was released.

"When I was freed I discovered that I loved the girl who had saved my life and we were married and returned to America."

FEDERAL JUDGE LANDIS TAKES McCORMICK-ADAMS CASE UNDER ADVISEMENT

Federal Judge Landis took under advisement the petition of involuntary bankruptcy filed by Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, against his cousin, Edward S. Adams, member of the Board of Trade.

The petition was entered in Judge Landis' court after Adams had sued McCormick for \$300,000, charging that the newspaper owner had alienated the affections of his former wife, Mrs. Amie Irwin Adams. The Adamses were divorced last March.

Though bitterly fought by McCormick, the story of the shattering of the Adams home in Lake Forest and in Tower Court, Chicago, by the estrangement of Adams and his wife was allowed to creep into the hearing before Judge Landis.

McCormick made his home with Adams for ten years. At the end of that time came the divorce. McCormick paid no board bill at the Adams home. That is admitted. But he loaned Adams during that time \$43,000. And when Adams named McCormick the latter took steps to collect it.

Before the divorce proceedings last March McCormick promised to destroy the Adams notes. Evidence was introduced by Adams to show that he had even said that he had burned the notes. But he still holds them. Hence the bankruptcy proceedings.

In their final arguments the attorneys for Adams and McCormick took different paths. Michael Gesas for the Tribune publisher clung to his old

argument that Adams owed his client \$43,000 and that no matter what he promised Adams, nor no matter what had happened, Adams should be compelled to pay or shut up shop.

His argument was that even though McCormick had promised to discharge the debts that promise did not mean that the debt was discharged.

Edward Adams was placed on the stand again. The McCormick attorneys sprung something new on him. They brought up a time when dealing with a client named Turner the firm of Adams & Co. had failed to list the McCormick debt as a liability and had also failed to list \$51,000 that they charged him with owing Harold F. McCormick and Cyrus McCormick.

Adams defended the Robert McCormick debt by the evidence of Morrill Dunn, Cyrus Adams, Sr., and Cyrus Adams, Jr., and the letter, all of which showed that McCormick had sent word to Adams that the "notes were in ashes" and also of the promise that they would be either torn up or sent to Adams.

His attorney, Julius Moses, also dwelt on the evidence introduced by Cyrus Adams, Sr., of the talk he had with Robert McCormick, in which Cyrus Adams told McCormick that he thought that McCormick owed Adams something for his board and lodging at Adams' home for a period covering ten years.

Gesas centered a great deal of his attack on the cost of McCormick's board. He said that, even if it were true, it was a past consideration and